vote again to place those articles on the free fist. He was not called upon to say whether they might not require further amendment. He was not called upon to say whether their passage without the dotting of an "I" or crossing of a "t" was to be a test of true Democracy. Certain concessions had been made, not by himself, but by some of his personal friends and associates during the tariff They had voted-some of them-against their best judgment, he thought, on some proposins, which he had made to the Senate, because they felt honorably bound to do so by virtue of a took part, and by the proceedings of which, it was known, he (Mr. Hill) was not bound.

"If that agreement," Mr. Hill continued with a show of passion, "is to be rent in twain, and if

well known, he (Mr. Hill) was not bound.

"If that agreement," Mr. Hill candinued with a show of passion, "is to be rent in twain, and if new bills are to be passed in sections, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate certain amendments to these bills. I desire to have a vote of this body upon propositions which were voted down, not because they were disapproved, but because Senators felt that they could not vote according to their judgment and conscience. I feel bound, if all caucus agreements are now to be the consideration of the Senate. These bills have been referred to a committee of this body against my vote. I am willing to have them taken up and disposed of without either having a favorable or an adverse report from the Finance Committee. I need not remind the Senate of the complexion of that committee before. I need not remind you that there was a majority of it against the income tax. And if they had felt at liberty to vote according to their judgment and conscience there would have been an adverse report to that portion of the bill. What are you seeking to do to do not be bill. What are you seeking to do to do not be the committee of the income tax shall come before the Senate with an adverse report. "Herefore, in the appointment to vacancies on committees the Democratic members of this body have been consulted. When vacancies were filled the other day on the commerce and other committees we were called together. In conference and the so-called Steering Committee' submitted to our judgment certain names before they were brought into the open Senate. I have heard of no such consultation, it is proposed this morning to fill this vacancy, at the suggestion of—I don't know whompossibly of the "Steering Committee." I may assume that to be the case, I do not know why a different course is sought to be pursued in the filling of those or here called together. Levither of this reposition in the pursued in the filling of the south proposed this morning to fill this vacancy, at the suggestion of—I don'

"Let that resolution he over, said Mr. Cockrea (Dem., Mo.), and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

A resolution was reported and agreed to instructing the Committee on interstate Commerce to sit during the recess, and to inquire and report whether the Southern Steamship and Railway Association has violated the Interstate Commerce law in regard to passenger and freight rate differentials.

A resolution was also reported and agreed to, authorizing the Committee on Commerce to visit the Pacific Coast during the recess and examine the proposed localities for a deep-water harbor.

The House bill for repeal of the provision in the new Tariff bill allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol used in the arts was laid before the Senate and read the first time.

"If there be no objection," said Mr. Harris, acting chairman of the Finance Committee, "I ask that that bill may have its second reading to-day," "I object," said Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.). "Let it go over till to-morrow."

"Then I ask for its second reading to-morrow," and Mr. Harris, and I give notice that I shall probably ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow."

Notice of amendments was given by Senators Chandler, Manderson and Gray to the Free Sugar bill. Mr. Chandler's was to repeal all the provisions of the new Tariff bill. Mr. Manderson's was to continue the sugar bounty until February, 1885, at the rate of \$10 of a cent per pound, and Mr. Gray's was to strike out the differential rate on refined sugar.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the Senate, at 140 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow."

HURRYING WITH THE BILL TO GRAY GABLES.

Washington, Aug. 17 .- An official of the White House is now hurrying to Gray Gables with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was signed by the Openham of the House and the Vice-President this morning. It is necessary that it receive the approval of the President by next Monday, as the joint resolution of Congress extending current appropriations will terminate then, and all work depending on this bill would then have to cease. It is expected that the President will sign the bill to-morrow, and that the messenger will return with it by Monday morning. Sundry Civil Appropriation bil

SECRETARY CARLISLE TO GO, SAYS RUMOR, Washington, Aug. 17 .- The rumor was freely passed round at the Capitol to-day that Secretary Car lise would retire from the Cabinet, and that in his place would be Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. his place would be Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia.
Of course, no verification or contradiction of this
report could be had from the personages chiefly
interested. In discussing the probability of the
rumor proving well founded, one Southern Congressman stated that Mr. Carlisle had expressed
his opinion that the Senate Tariff bill was one of
the best measures ever framed, and that, holding
these views, Mr. Carlisle must naturally find himself at variance with the expressed opinions of the
President.

ANOTHER POPGUN BILL REPORTED FA-VORABLY.

Washington, Aug. 17 (Special).-The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee to-day voted to report favorably another popgun bill. It provides for the placing on the free list of silverbearing lead ores, in which the ve've of the sil-ver contents exceeds that of the lead contents. This really ought to be entitled a bill for the relief of John C. Tarsney, of Missouri. Mr. Tarsney represents the Kansas City district, in which there are important smelting interests. It is a district which sometimes sends a Republican to Congress, and the Democrats are said to be uneasy on ac-count of the prospect for this year. Mr. Tarsney is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, but he seems not to have been able to command sufficient influence to have been able to command by the Democratic caucus and included in the list of popgun bills brought forward and passed by its order on Monday night. The prospect of favorable action on Mr. Tarsney's bill by the House at this session is exceedingly faint and remote.

FOR STRIKING THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS. Washington, Aug. 17 .- The Treasury Department has invited proposals for striking 23.757 medals of award for exhibits at the World's Fair. The bids will be opened September 5.

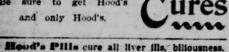
TO REORGANIZE THE RECRUITING SERVICE. Washington, Aug. 17.—General orders were issued from the headquarters of the Army to-day announcing that Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Davids Island, N. Y., would be garrisoned by troops of the line by October 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable. These posts which have heretofore been used exclusively as rewhich have heretofore been used exclusively as re-cruiting depots will become military posts of the departments in which they are located, and will, with the addition of one to be established at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Become the four recruiting rendez-vous of the Army, the former recruiting rendez-vous of the Army, the former recruiting rendez-vous of the Army, the former recruiting sendezvous in the principal cities of the United States being hereafter designated as recruiting stations. These general orders effect the radical reorganization of the recruiting service of the Army, Secretary Lamont having been long convinced that the old system as adapted to present necessities was in-efficient and unreasonably expensive.

I Can't Sleep

I am all tired out—say many people now. This means that the nervous system is out of order. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus supply nerve strength, Take it now. Remember

Hood's sarsa-

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.



parilla

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR INSTANT RELIEF STING OF MOSQUITOES, HEAT OF SUNBURN. BE SURE TO GET GENUINE ARTICLE.

THIS IS ONLY A STARTER,

THE "BILL OF SALE" WILL NOT QUIET TARIFF AGITATION.

DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES SHOW THAT UNREST WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY CONTROLS CONGRESS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TEH UNE.

Washington, Aug. 17.-It seems natural that the people of the United States, who have suffered untold distress and less since November, 1892, on account of Democratic threats to overthrow and destroy an economic system under which they have prospered, as the people of this country never did before, should breathe a sigh of relief and try to take courage from the hope, even before final action on the "Bill of Sale," that the Democratic party has done its worst. It may seem a sinister fact to some of them that the first substantial evidences of a revival of business and industrial prosperity are shown by their rivals in Great Britain, but, despite that, country is about to enter upon a season of rest

from tariff agitation.

No hope was ever more delusive; no belief was ever more mistaken. Every influential leader in the Democratic party, from President Cleve.and down (except a scant half-dozen Senators, who are denounced as "truitors" to Democratic principles). declares that the bill which is now in the Prodent's hands is not a settlement of the question. The Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, which passed it in a panic and under duress, would never have consented to do so without procuted, of reopening the question, so far as lay in its power, by the passage of the popular bills with which the Senate is now struggling. The action of the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee to-day in ordering a favorable report on the bill to admit sliver-bearing lead ores free of duty is another concrete evidence of the Democratic intention and purpose to revive and keep up tariff agitation.

Washington, Aug R.—To-morrow will probably with ness such action in the Senate as will indicate the beginning of the end of the second session of the Liftil Congress. The Republicans held a conference

The bill on which the committee has expended nuch patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American scopie.

Thus, at the very outset, the measure was declared by its author to be a mere make-shift-a first instalment, as it were, of "tariff reform."

emphasis by Chairman Wilson in his speech opening the debate on the bill, January 8, 1894. He sail: the denate on the bill, January 8, 1881. Ite sail. The majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, who have prepared this bill, do not present it under any illusion as to its true character. They have had to deal with a system that has grown up through thirty years of progressive legislation. They do not profess that they have been able at one stroke of reform to free it from injustice or to prepare a bill directly responsive to the community of the people.

of the bill, Speaker Crisp said:

It may not be an ideal bill, yet this side, with a unatimity which is remarkable, accept the bill as a step in the right direction and intend to pass it before adjournment this day. . . We have not done in this bill all that we should. There may be and doubtless are errors in it, but it is a step in the right direction. After the bill had been passed by the House and

reported back to the Senate from the Finance Committee of that body-and long before the 400 darklantern amendments were brought into the broad light of day and engrafted upon it-Senator Voorhees chairman of that committee, in a speech on April 2.

opening the decate, said:

The protective system is a system of indescribeble injustice and oppression, and yet who will centend that all its vicious principles and workings, ramified as they are through every branch of trade and commerce, can be annihilated by a single blow or totally

THE

Well, after a long consideration the bill was returned to the House of Representatives with no fewer than 634 "amendments," some of which were regarded by him as so contrary and repugnant to the Democratic principles of "tariff reform" as to elicit from President Cleveland his extraordinary and startling letter to Chairman Wilson. Twelve days before he gave that letter to the world Mr. wilson had delivered a speech in the House in favor of sending the amended bill to a Conference Committee. In that speech of July 7 he spoke with great earnestness in defence of the House bill and against the amendments proposed by the Senate Among other things he said:

Among other things he said:

Now, sir, if there were any feeling in this House when we came to deal with the Tariff bill it was that we were dealing too conservatively. There was scarcely any sendment in this House, except here and there upon some one particular liem, that did not make us feel that, if we were free to carry out the full mandate of the people who sent us here, we would have sent to the Senate a bill with a lower range of duties than we ventured to suggest or past in this House.

On July 19 Chairman Wilson reported that the conferrees had been unable to acree and delivered.

conferrees had been unable to agree, and delivered another earnest speech, in course of which he said But aside from that question, Mr. Speaker, the But aside from that question, Mr. Speaker, the differences between the bill as it passed the House and the bill as it comes back to us from the Senate are so marked, are in the main so objectionable to tariff reformers in the country generally, that we could not without the guidance and instruction of this House agree to accept case differences and thus adopt a different and modified scheme of tariff reform. The bill which comes back to as from the Senate has not net the approval of the great tariff reform sentiment of this country. It has not been accepted by those who, through defeat and victory, have followed this standard with so much enthusiasm for ten years past as the fruition of their efforts, as the performance of their pledge, and as the full and substantial realization of their great victory. The American people have given us the responsibility. It remains to be seen whether we also have the power to fulfil their mandate. The bill which passed the House was not only approved, prepared and voted for by those who are the immediately chosen servants of the taxpayers of this country, but it has been officially approved and indorsed by the President who was chosen by them to carry out this great reform of the tariff. (Applause on the Democratic side.). Every part of the law-making machinery deriving its authority from the direct vote and mandate of the people has indorsed the scheme of tariff reform proposed here and carried through this House. differences between the bill as it passed the House

On August 13, after the Democratic caucus had decided to surrender and swallow the Gorman-Brice bill, Chairman Wilson delivered another speech, which was not less earnest but was even more solemn than any of his former deliverance.

on the subject. Among other things he said:

If we have not been able to get all that the mandates of the people told us to get, all that the high enthusiasm of the people expected us to get, we have brought this dangerous fact face to get, we have brought this dangerous fact face to face with American freemen, and we have made some breach, I hope, in the protective system through which the hosts of American freemen will continue to march. (Applause on Democratic side.) No work that is not thorough ever remains undisturbed.

No work that is not thorough ever remains undisturbed.

I indorse, in the main, the sentiments of my friend from Georgia (Mr. Turner). I do not believe that this is an occasion for Democratic enthusiasm. I believe we are doing that which is possibly our duty, or our plain necessity to do. But if the Democratic party is to live in this country, and if the Democratic party deserves to live in this country, it cannot lay down its weapons until it has made this a country where class taxation shall be unknown, and no man shall bear burdens for the enrichment of any other man. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

On the same day Speaker Crisp, who had proposed the surrender resolution in the Democratic

posed the surrender resolution in the Democratic caucus, again vacated the Speaker's chair and book his place on the floor to deliver a speech, in

the course of which he said:

Going through these schedules, while they are not all we wish, they are (and we want the country to understand it) the best we can now get. The moment we get this, we intend to move forward; we do not intend there shall be any backward step in tariff reform. (Loud applause on Democratic side.) We believe that the adjournment

of this Congress without the passage of some Tariff bill would be a blow for tariff reform from which it would not recover for years to come. (Long continued applause on Democratic side.)

What should we do? We are plain, practical men. We are not discussing a theory. We believe in the homely phrase that when men are starving "half a loaf is better than no bread," therefore, we say that we will take the Senate bill. Before this House adjourns to-night-if our friends will stay with us—we will send to the Senate, crystallized into the form of acts passed in this hall, bills making sugar free (loud applause), making iron ore free (continued applause) and making barbed wire free. (Renewed applause).

That the "bill of saie" is not regarded as a finality, or in any other light than as the merest and

finality, or in any other light than as the merest and most temporary expedient resorted to in the hope of averting party disaster at the coming fall elections, is also shown by the speeches delivered in Senate since the measure was rushed through the House. On August 15 Senator Mills, speaking for himself and the other "tariff reformers"

for himself and the other "tariff reformers" in that body, said:

I say for myself (and I know I speak for my friend from Missouri, and my friend from Tennessee, and my friend from Arkansas, and all the rest of them, we do not at all accept this as a final of them, we do not at all accept this as a final settlement of the question of tariff reform. We have carried the outposts that defended the citade of the enemy, and we intend to push the contest until we carry the gates of the city and sweep the streets of the enemy and take everything from him.

The greatest possible benefit that could occur to the human family would be to remove all barriers and permit them to enjoy free trade all over the world.

But we are not now constructing a Democratic tariff as the industrial interests of these people require. The time will come when we shall be engaged in that work here in this body.

On the same day Senator Vilas delivered a On the same day Senator Vilas delivered

on the same day Senator Vilas delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:

We are talking of party duty and the maintenance of party principles; and I am sure the Senator from Missouri will not claim, whatever may be the gain of the bill that has passed over the McKinley law, that it comes near to being the fulfillment of the piedges of the Democratic party to the people, which we hope yet to meet in time. I am not willing to let it go that this meets my sense of obligation as a Democrat, my sense of obligation as a Democrat, who has often appealed to the people to support these measures of tariff reform.

Senator Walsh added some observations on the Senator Walsh added some observations on the

same subject. Among other things he said:

I do not consider that this is the end of this great question. It will continue to be a live question before the American people until the issue of tariff reform is finally and ultimately accomplished. Similar citations might be made from the

speeches of Democrats in both branches of Congress, but the evidence would be merely cumulative. Enough has been produced to show that the enactment of the Gorman-Brice law will not quiet tariff agitation, but that it will continue as long as the Democratic party remains in power it Congress.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. MR. MURPHY'S RESOLUTION, WHEN PASSED WILL MEAN ADJOURNMENT. INT THE UNITED PRESS.

trails intention and purpose to revive and keep up tariff agitation.

The plain fact is that even the original Wilson bill was not regarded by its authors and framers as anything better than a tentative measure—"a step in the right direction"—by the President and the "tariff reform" leaders in both branches of Congress, In the report to accompany that bill, which was prepared by Chairman Wilson and submitted to the House of Representatives on December 19, 1833, is publican Senator to be in his seat at noon to-morfound this significant passage: row ready for such action as the St-ering Com-mittee might inaugurate. It was agreed that after Mr. Murphy's resolution declaring it undesirable to have any more tariff legislation at this session was modified, the Republicans would support it and press it to a vote. This modification Mr. Murphy subsequently agreed to make. He will eliminate all refer

said, It will receive the votes of all special said, It will receive the votes to put it through enough Democrats and Populists to put it through with votes to space.

The Republicans will probably be guided in their attitude on Mr. Harris's resolution to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee largely by any motion that Mr. Hill may make. Mr. Hill to-day opposed the filling of this vacancy until after there had been a caucus of Democrats, and he characterized it as an attempt to pack the committee sast to prevent any report antagonistic to the income tax. Mr. Hill afterward, in talking of the situation, said he had nothing personally against Mr. White and believed that he would make a good and useful inember of the committee; but what he objected to was the unseeinly haste with which the Demot to was the unseeinly haste with which the Permot to was the unseeinly haste with which the Permot

have, Mr. Hill will probably not oppose the filling of the vacancy to-morrow.

After this is done the Murphy resolution will be passed and will be assumed by the Schale as a natice that that body has no further business and is ready to adjourn. It is also probable that a resolution will be passed instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill placing sugar on the free list and restoring the McKinley bounty law. This the committee will, of course, decline to do, and the bills will Republicans say, never see the light of day. This appears to be the programme for to-morrow.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE NAVAL BOARD FOR

TESTING MACHINE GUNS.

Washington, August 17 .- The report of the Naval toard, which spent the month of July in testing

nachine guns, was made public to-day.

The majority of the board concluded that the sarily so much greater than that of any gun sumption that the better gun would not remain efficient under the rough usage and exposure incdent to service could justify the adoption of the inferior, but less complicated, weapon. In arriving at this conclusion, due weight was given to the advantages of multi-barrel systems. The Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun not only proved itself greatly su-perior to all others submitted, but the only hitches observed were attributed to defective amount-

The board considered the suggested adoption of two systems, one for use on board ship and the other for landing purposes, but the increase in volume of fire in the Gatling and Accies over the Maxim proved so slight that the simplicity due to the use of a single-barrel gun appeared to offer the greater advantage.

of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun, and that all ma thine guns for naval service be of this type, con incent upon the success of its six-millimetre cali

The relative value of the guns tested was fixed as follows: Maxim-Nordenfeldt, Gatling, Accles, Skoda (automatic single barrel), Robertson and

Skota (automatic single barrel), Robertson and Gardner.

The minority report dissented from the recom-mendation in favor of the Maxim and declared that although in the automatic guns the facility of aiming is greater, they are lighter and require smaller crews, and that the Galling, which has long been in use in the Navy, is best.

In transmitting the report to the Secretary, Com-modere Sampgon, Chief of Ordnance, indorsed it as follows:

modore Sampgos, Chief of Ordnance, indersed it as follows:

"The members of the board have falled to agree—two of the board recommending the Maxim gan and the third member recommending the Gating. None of the guns submitted were of the calibre adopted for naval service, viz. Six millimetre, or 0.2% inch, but varied from 0.30 inch to 0.315 inch. As the difference in calibre and ammunition may considerably influence the efficiency of the gun, the bureau recommends that the owners of each of these guns, the Gatling and Maxim, be invited to construct a gun of six millimetre calibre, to be tested in competition. The guns to use ammunition to be furnished by the Bureau at the expense of the exhibitors. As the agents of the Accles improved Gatling gun have requested that a new Accles gun of six millimetre be tried, it is further recommended that each of the exhibitors be permitted to present a gun of six millimetre under the same conditions as the Gatling and Maxim, the date of such trial to be at as early a day as the guns can be manufactured."

A NEW RAILROAD IN COLOMBIA

Washington, Aug. 17.-Clifford Smyth, Consul of the United States at Cartagena, Colombia, has informed the Department of State of the completion and formal opening for traffic of the Cartagena-Magdalena Railroad on July 20. This road is an American enterprise, and runs south through the Republic of Colombia for about sixty miles to the town of Calomar, on the Magdalena River, and is expected to revive the former commercial importance of Cartagena, which is said to have been one of the best harbors on the South American coast.

APPROPRIATION BUSINESS ENDED. Washington, Aug. 17.-The Sundry Civil and Denciency Appropriation bilis—the last two that in-mained for action—having been disposed of to-day, now only await the President's signature to become to class up the appropriation business of aws and to close up the appropriation business of

BLOOD POISONING And every Humor of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, whether simple, scrofulous, ulceralive, or horeditary, speedily, permanently, and economically enred by Curicuna Rexipiliza, when the best physicians and all other remedies iail. Complete home treatment for every humor. Sold everywhere.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"HAS RESTORED TO HEALTH A GREAT NUMBER OF DYSPEPTICS WHO OWE TO IT A REPAST THE MORE EVERY DAY AND AN INDI-GESTION THE LESS AT EVERY REPAST."

Professor Diday.

Congress. The River and Harbor bill is practically Congress. The River and Harbor bill is practically a aw, inasmuch as it cannot now be returned to the House in which it originated with a veto within the requisite ten days, which expire to-morrow. The House of Representatives has adjourned untit Monday. There have been instances where a veto message has been sent in and recognized after the expiration of the ten days, but not in matters of this importance. It is presumed that the President has either signed the bill or allowed it to become a law by limitation.

JAMES D. PORTER'S NOMINATION REJECTED Washington, Aug. 17.-The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has again exercised its high privileg of rejecting an appointment made by the President to a Judicial office, the unfortunate nominee this time being James D. Forter, nominated to be United States Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee. The committee bases its action on fitness for the place entirely. Mr. Porter is a man of sixty-six years of age, and has not practised law, as it was represented to the committee, for many years. He was at the time of his nomination, and is now in the railroad business, being the president of one of the Southern railroads. During the former Administration of Mr. Cleveland he was assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard. Mr. Porter does not live in the district to which he was appointed and this the committee believed violated the home-rule policy to which the party is piedged. This, however, did not have any weight with the committee in the disposition of the case, for they early this session established an age limit, and placed the figure at sixty years, believing that no man ought to be appointed to the bench who had passed that time of life. Mr. Porter's long absence from the active arena of the law also operated against him.

Senator Hate, of Tennessee, opposed the nomination, and Senator Harris favored it, the latter appearing before the committee and making a plea for his confirmation. The committee, however, ordered an adverse report to be made, but at the request of Mr. Harris it was herd up for a few days. Action will probably be taken on the matter in executive session before the Senate finally adjourns. of one of the Southern railroads. During the former

WALL STREET NOT PLEASED.

IT WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE FATE OF THE BILL OF SALE.

THE WHISKEY TRUST'S COURSE-CONSUMERS TO BE SQUEEZED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE-

THE ENGRMOUS STOCK OF RAW

The seclusion of the President in his summer home at Buzzard's Bay is not exactly pleasing to Wall Street. It has aroused just a shade of uncertainty as to the final disposition of the Gorman Tariff bill the suggestion being revived yesterday that the President might veto the bill after all, to save the wrecking of his reputation for consistency and cour-age. The renewed wrangling over the tariff question in the Senate is objected to by financial men, who wish for rest, now that the Democratic Congress has completed its disgrace in passing the bill of "boodle" and bounder. Prompt action by Mr. Cleve-land is demanded on many grounds, and it is urged that, even if it is necessary for the successful aunching of the measure that the formal approval be withhed another week, it is practicable for the President to indicate what course he intends to The new law in itself will be a bitter dose for the community to swallow without the further ent before it is known whether the Chief Executive will accept his defeat or vindicate his past posiion by vetoing the pernicious and scandal-soiled measure.

Catte-Feeling Company (the Whiskey Trust) are the subject of countless rumors in Wall Street. The stock yesterday tumbled over 2 per cent upon erning its finances. Russell Sage, it is rumored, has been appealed to by the trust to help it negotiate a ioan for the purpose of paying the present tax on the spirits it has in bond. Mr. Sage refused to be seen, his secretary informing reporters that the subject 'was not yet in a shape to be discussed by him. it is said that he has not acceded to the request of e found that, owing to the relations between the Distilling Company and the American Distributing Company, the latter would reap all the benefit of the 20 cents additional tax presented by Congress to the whickey trade. It was also reported that serious internal dissensions had arisen in the trust management. It is a comment upon the discredit which the methods of the detestable organization have drawn upon it that Whiskey stock in the market has broken bad'y in spite of the throwing open of the door for immense profits to the combine through the corrupt subserviency of Congress to monopolies, and the procrastination of the Presi-

There is every disposition apparent on the part of the Whiskey Trust to mulet the consumer under the Bill of Sale now in the hands of the master of Gray Gables. The longer the delay at Buzzard's Bay the richer will be the feast of the buzzards of he despised trust. The advance in spirits ordered the despised trust. The advance in spirits ordered yesterday by the distillers' combine brings the price to within 3 cents of the figure reached in January, 1850, when there was an agitation to have the Democratic party present 50 cents a gailon to the whiskey men. If the Whiskey Trust can raise the money to get all of its goods out of bond, there is little doubt that a further "squeeze" of the consumer will be attempted.

get an of its goods out of one, there will be attempted.

The manipulation of American sugar refining stock at the Stock Exchange is quieting down. Some observers think that the Havemeyer Trust has realized the wisdom of trying to withdraw from public gaze for a while. It is surmised that by keeping the speculation quiet for a time the combine hopes to allay pub ic indignation and induce forgetfulness of the sendalous market manoeuvres that attended the work by which the Sugar Trust got its plunder out of the Democratic Congress. Of course, the attempt will fail as surely as the "popular" billis with which the cowards of the Homes of Representatives hoped to shield their shameful surrender to the monopoly-ridden Senate clique. The disgraceful speculations of 184 and their consummation in the passage of the Bill of Sale by the mercenaries of Congress will never be forgotten in Wall Street or by the country at large. Some idea of the preparations made by the Sugar Trust in anticipation of the carrying out of the campaign bargain of 1892 may be gathered from the statistics of Willett & Gray, who are friendly to the trust. These show that the total stock of raw sugar in the United States is \$72,669 tons, against 78,285 tons at this time last year.

The withdrawals of goods from the bonded warelast year.

The withdrawals of goods from the bonded warehouses of this city were light yesterday, and not
more than before the Tariff bill was passed. There
were no withdrawals of whiskey.

SENATOR WASHBURN ON THE BILL.

HE POINTS OUT SOME BAD SPOTS IN THE GOR-MAN BILL AND GIVES HIS OPINION OF THE "POPGUN" MEASURES.

Senator William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, said in

speaking of the Gorman bill:
"All things considered, the worst thing about the bill is its abrogation of many of our reciprocity treaties. It will take a long time to reconstruct the treaties. Putting wool on the free list is sure to produce bad and far-reaching results in the West. The new duty on barley and potatoes is too low, and will allow rulnous importations from Can-ada. Barley, before the McKinley law took effect, had a duty of 10 cents a bushel. The last year before that law went into effect our importations of bariey were 14,000,000 bushels. During the last year, under the McKinley law, barley has paid a duty of 30 cents a bushel, and the importations have been less than 1,000,000 bushels. The new ad valorem duty will amount to less than 10 cents a bushel. Hence some other than American Timers will grow those 14,000,000 bushels, as they did under the old law. The Canadians are not slow to appreciate a good thing and they will improve the chance to send us their barley, New-York and New-England farmers will be losers by the change in the duty on hay. The new duty is \$2\$ a ton, while the old duty was \$4."

hay. The new duty is E a ton, while the out say was H."
Speaking of the "popgun" tariff bills, the Senator said: "There is not the slightest chance of their passing. Introducing them was the silliest, flattest and most imbeche feat the Democrats have accomplished during the entire session. No one but a fool expects anything to come from their introduction. Cleveland will either six no veto the Senate bill. I don't think he will take a middle ground. If he signs it he joins the ranks of the 'perfidious creatures' he has invesped assains: If he doesn't sign it the "cuckoos" will feel insuited, and will never forgive him."

SHOWALTER WINS THE CUP.

PILLSBURY DEFEATED IN AN EXCITING

CONTEST. THE MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB WILL HOLD THE

TROPHY FOR THE COMING YEAR-THE I BUFFALO TOURNAMENT A

GREAT SUCCESS.

Buffalo, Aug. 17 (Special).—The representative of the Manhattan Chess Club, J. W. Showalter, defeated the representative of the Brooklyn Chess Club, H. N. Pillsbury, after an exciting game in the final round of "The Staats-Zeltung" silver challenge cup competition, and thereby secured the trophy for his club for the ensuing year.

This year's competition, as played at The Her-mitage in this city, proved to be the most exciting of the series, and it was a pretty scene, with hundreds of spectators, when Showalter and Pilsbury sat down this afternoon to play the game, the issue of which was to decide the destination of the

It will be remembered that Pillsbury, with three and one-half wins to his credit, had the odds in his favor, as Showalter had only registered three wins. A draw meant that the cup would go to Brooklyn, but a win for Showalter meant victory for the Manhattans. Showalter led off with an English opening, and from the very beginning things became lively. Attack and counter-attack followed, but on his twenty-second move Showaiter won the exchange with a fine position. The Manhattan expert delivered a few good blows; and after twenty-five moves, when his antagonist announced a mate in four moves. Pillsbury resigned.

As the game between Albin and Farnsworth did not affect the result, the players decided to call their game, a French Defence, a draw after eight While the non-winners of the cup received pretty souvenir prizes, Showalter got a special prize of a \$100 oil painting by Sangster.

Appended are the games of the fifth round and the one between Showalter and P.llsbury:

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Alpin.	Showalter.	Albin.	Showalter
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 Q-Q 2	P-Kt 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Q 5	P-B 3
3 B-B 4	H-B 4	17 Kt x B	
4 P-B 3	Kt-B3	18 H x Kt	
5 Castles.	P-Q3	19 R-Kt 4	Q-R3
6 P-Q 4	PxP	20 Q R-K Kt	Kt-K 2
7 P x P	B-Kt 3	21 Q—H 2	P-B 3
8 Kt-B3	B-Kt 5	22 B-K 6	
9 H-K 3	Castles.		Q R-K (a)
10 P-K R 3	BxKt	24 Q-Kt 3	P-Q B 4
11 P x B	Kt-KR4	25 B B 7	
12 K-R 2	Q-R 5	26 H x Kt	PxB
13 R-K Kt	Kt-B 5	27 R x P	Q-R 5 (b)
14 R-Kt 3	K-R	28 R(Kt6)-Kt4 Resigns.	

played P-Q B 4 first.

(b) Black resigned in order to be in better trim for the final game against Pillsbury. FIFTH ROUND-QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| BLACK | WHITE | BLACK | PHIsbury | Farnew | 13 P K 4 | B K 2 | 15 P K 5 | 15 P K 15 | 17 P K 15 | 17 P K 15 | 18 K 15 P K 15 | 17 P K 15 | 18 K 15 P K WHITE. Farnaworth
P-Q4
P-K3
KI-KB3
P-QK13
B-K12
QK1-Q2
B-K2
K1xP
BxK1
KxP
BxK1
KxR
P-KR3
K-K 1 P. Q P. 4
2 P. Q B 4
3 Kt. Q B 3
4 Kt. B 3
5 E. Kt. 5
6 R. B
6 R. P. K. 3
7 P. K. 3
7 P. K. 2
10 B x B
11 B - Q 3
12 Capties
81 SIXTH ROUND-ENGLISH OPENING. BLACK, Fillabury. BLACK.

Showaiter, 1 P-K 4 P-2 Kt-K B 3 Kt 3 P-Q B 3 P-4 Q-R 4 P-7 Castles P-8 B x Kt 6 Kt 9 R-K 6 P-Q 4 B-110 -K 4 -Q B 3 -Q 1 -B 3 K Kt-K 2 9 R-K P-K B 4
10 F-Q 4 B-Q 2
11 Q-R 2 Castles (Q R)
12 K Kt-Q 2 B-Q 3
33 Q Kt-R 5 Q R-K
15 K Kt-B 4 R-K 5
16 Kt x B ch Q x Kt
17 Kt-B 4 Q-K 3
19 P-K 5 Kt-K 2

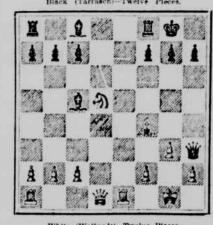
The appended table shows the results of all the games played in the cup contest:

TARRASCH AND WALBRODT DRAW. SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUY LOPEZ OPENING IN THE THIRD GAME

AT NUREMBERG. In the third game of the chesa match for the championship of Germany between Carl August Walbrodt and Dr. Sigismund Tarrasch, the latter expert made a vigorous defence to the Ruy Lopez, the opening selected by his opponent, who could not get much out of the advantage of the first moves. If anything, Tarrasch had the best of the game after about twelve moves. Then Walbrodt went in for simplification that is to say, he exchanged a number of pieces whereupon there was not much fighting left and a draw resulted. Here follows the score of the game with notes by Gunsberg:

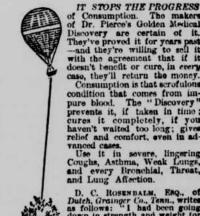
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. FLACK.
Walbredt. Tarrasch.
1 P.-K 4
2 Kt.-K 8 8 Kt.-Q 8 3
3 B.-Kt 5 Kt.-B 3
4 Carles. Kt.-P
5 R.-K (a) Kt.-Q 3
6 R.K (b) R. C. C. Carles (c)
8 P.-Q 4 (b) Carties (c) THIRD GAME-RUY LOPEZ, Position after Black's fitteenth move

Black (Tarrasch)-Tweive Pieces



White (Walbrodt)—Twelve Pieces, B=Q3 B=Q3 B=Q B4 B=K K:5 Q R=Q(t) Z P=K K:3 Z P=K K:3 Z P=K A:3 Z P=B 4:k) B=1:3 ch Q x Q ty Drawn game. NOTES BY GUNSBERG. I consider 5 Q-K 2 to be a stronger conti 5 R-K.

(a) I consider 5 Q-K 2 to be a stronger continuation than 5 B-K.
(b) The following is not an uncommon error at this stage; 8 Q-K 2, Castles; 9 Kt x Q B P, P x Kt; 10 Q x B, R-K; 11 Q x Q, with advantage.
(c) Rtack has now a better development of pieces.
(d) Kt-K 2 would have been a move worthy of consideration, but the text move gives greater freedom to Black's pieces.
(e) Kt-Q B 4 would have been impracticable, on account of B x P ch.
(f) Every move of black tells a tale. The object of this move is to bring the Queen into play.
(e) R-B 4 also looked a feasible move here, for if Black goes in for an exchange of pieces by B x B, there follows: 14 Kt x B, Q x Q; 15 Q R x Q, Kt x Kt ch, etc., and White would have his Rooks well postel;



of Consumption. The makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are certain of it. They've proved it for years past—and they're willing to sell it with the agreement that if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, they'll return the money. doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, they'll return the money. Consumption is that scrofulous condition that comes from impure blood. The "Discovery" prevents it, if taken in time; cures it completely, if you haven't waited too long; gives relief and comfort, even in advanced cases.

Use it in severe, lingering Coughs, Asthma, Weak Langs, and every Bronehial, Threat, and Lung Affection.

D. C. ROSENBALM, ESQ., of Dutch. Grainger Co., Tenn., writes as follows: "I had been going down in strength and weight for months. I was not able to stir and I smothered very often. After taking 'Diacovery' my cough was relieved, I could walk three miles without trouble, catching could "an't distress me now. As long as I live I'il praise 'G. M. D."

13 Kt-Kt 5 looks tempting, but is not favored, the student will easily see.

(b) An interesting way of avoiding the exchange by sacrificing a Pawn for the attack.

(i) A clever move. It dare not take the B on account of B-B 6.

(j) Q-R 4 was impossible, on account of 21 R-K 8.

(k) The attempt to keep the Pawn might have get White into great difficulties. The plan to simplify matters was best on the whole.

A DARING ROBBER CAUGHT.

HE WAS RUNNING AWAY FROM A PLATHO WITH JEWELRY WORTH \$300-HE WORE SEVERAL DIAMONDS BESIDES.

The police of the Charles-st station secured a deing flathouse robber last night, with fewelry work 1300 in his possession, which he had just taken from the apartment of Mrs. S. S. Lehman, the wife of a construction of the construction of the second of the construction of th well-known Sixth-ave, furniture dealer, who has apartments at No. 118 Waverley Place.

apartments at No. 118 Waverley Place.

Early yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lehman went out driving and locked up her flat before going out. On her return, about 6:30 o'clock, she passed a well-dressed man in the hallway of the house, who looked curiously at her. The circumstances did not attract her attention until she reached her apartments on the reached her apartments on the reached her apartments on the surprise, she found the second floor, where, to her surprise, she found the door open. Without walking to make an ex-amination, she ran downstairs and out into the street. There Mrs. Lehman saw the man who had passed her in the hallway walking quickly away in the direction of Sixth-ave. She screamed out "Rop thief!" and the man began to run.

Policeman Robert Quinn, of the Charles-st. statte gave chase. The man ran through West Fourth-a. closely pursued by the policeman and a number of people who had joined in the chase. At Jones at however, Policeman Charles Dealney was standing in citizen's clothes. He caught the man by the and told him to wait a minute. "Let me go," said the man, "a fellow assaulted

lady and I want to eatch him." But the policeman held on to his man until Quias and Mrs. Lehman came up. The runaway remained as cool as a cucumber until Mrs. Lehman arrived when he stepped up to her and whispered. "To say I stole anything from you and I will stap you

Mrs. Lehman, nothing daunted, made a complaint, and the man was taken to the police station and searched. Mrs. Lehman identified as her prop erty articles worth nearly \$300, which were taken erty articles worth nearly \$300, which were taken from the pockets of the prisoner. The stolen articles didn't include everything valuable on the many person. On his right hand he wore a diamond ring worth at least \$250, and in his shirtfront was a handsome diamond stud. He also wore a valuable gold watch and heavy chain. The two were worth about \$175. In his pockets the police found a large number of keys. In money and a neat, workmanlike limmy. He said he was Charles Wilson, a salesman but refused to tell his address.

Wilson was locked up on a charge of grand larceny and a description of him was sent to Police Headquarters. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

CLOSING DAY AT THE STATE CAMP. Peckskill, N. Y., Aug. 17.-The last day of the State Camp was an ideal one, the weather being cool and fair. There were no drills this morning. At 8:30 o'clock Battery K, followed by its ambulance and baggage wagons, left camp on its march to New-York. The regulars had formed many friendships with the State soldiers, and the latter

friendships with the State soldiers, and the latter gathered to cheer them as they rode away. At it o'clock Olimstead's 6th Battery, of Einghamton fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the State and National colors glided down the long white poles, and the camp season was closed.

The workmen who have been employed by the Ordinance Department on the State grounds during the season have made a demand for back pay under a law which makes the pay of a State laborer \$2 for eight hous' work. The men have worked twelve hours a day at camp. Ther demand has been refused. The Colonel of the Orlinance Department says there are exceptions to the law which cover the case and that the demand cannot be compiled with.

MILLS RESUMING OPERATION. Carlisle, Penn., Aug. 17.-The Stephens & Beeten carpet factory, of this place, the largest textile manufacturing establishment in this part of the State, will resume operations on Monday, after Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 17.-Schroeder's cotton

mill, employing over 300 hands, has given notice mill, employing over 300 hands, has given bottoe
that it will begin running on full time on Monday. For several months it has been closed or
running only four days a week.

The Farnum mills, employing over 200 hands,
will continue running two-thirds time, at least
until the end of this month, when it is expected
that they will run full time.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 17.—The Ashland Ice and
Steel Company has made another large purchase
of ore and will resume operations at its large char-

of ore and will resume operations at its large char-coal furnace on September I. The opening of the plant will give employment to a large love of men, discharged six months ago. Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 17.-The Beatrice Canning Factory began operations yesterday, giving em

ployment to nearly 200 persons. The company will increase its output largely over that of las year. An abundance of corn of excellent quality is coning in, and the tomato crop is unusually large.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS CAUGHT. Culver-ave., Jersey City, last evening, carrying bags. Mounted Policeman Harms, who saw them, followed the men for a distance and placed them under arrest. At the police station it was found that each had hidden in the bag he carried a b gallon demijohn of new rum. A raid was made on the house and in the basement was found a &-gallon still for making rum. The drip pan had just been emptied, and the still was in operation, while been emptied, and the still was in operation, while about the rooms stood sixteen barrels filled with mash. The only person found in the house was Sophie Clark, who occupied the third floor, the first and second floors being vacant. She said she knew nothing about the still or the men arrested. They gave their names as Paul Chalet and Hermas Sacks, and said they lived at No. 44 Cannon-st, New-York.

The prisoners will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine this morning.

THE WEATHER REPORT. GENERALLY WARMER WEATHER LIKELT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The pressure is high over the Atlantic States from Maine to the Gulf. The area of low pressure has moved from Dakota to the upper lake region and is central over Lake Superior. A second disturbance has developed north of Montana. The pressure has rise in the Atlantic States and the Upper Missouri Valley, and has fallen in the lake regions and the Upper Mississips Valley. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Gulf States and has risen in the lake region and the extreme States and has risen in the lake region and the stationary.

Northwest; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary.

Local rains and the Mississippi Valley.

The temperature will rise slowly in nearly all districts. Local rains will probably continue in the Guil States and it will be generally fair in all other districts.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

For Massachusetts, fair; warmer in the eastern portion;

outheasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.
For Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair; southerly For Eastern New-York, fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair; south-

easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.
For West Virginia, fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; southwesterly what For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, be creasing cloudiness and probably showers near the lake warmer; southwesterly winds. For Ohio, fair; warmer; southerly winds. For Indiana and Illinois, fair; warmer in the souther portions, westerly winds. For Wiscomsin, fair; variable winds. For Minnesota, fair; northerly winds. For Iowa and Missouri, fair; southerly winds, been ing northerly.

ing northerly.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, fair; norther winds, becoming variable.

For Nebraska and Kansas, fair; southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOUTES: Morning. Might. 30.5

Is this diagram a continuous white line changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribratording barometer. The broken line represents prature as observed a. Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 18, 1 a. m.-The weather was fair, with slight change of temperature. The rans for the day was between 65 and 80 degrees, the average (11%) being is higher than on Thursday and 5% higher than on the corresponding day last year. The weather is likely to be fair and warmer to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED STANDS ALONE The Pennsylvania Limited, which was the pionest limited express between New-York and Chicago, is the only train of its high class now in service between the two cities. It leaves Pennsylvania Railtween the two cities. It leaves Pennsylvania and arrives in Chicago at 3:00 next morning ...